

# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXI.

CHICAGO, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1876.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

**WATCHES, DIAMONDS, &c.**  
In order to reduce our stock to  
the lowest point  
**BEFORE JANUARY 1,**  
WE SHALL OFFER THE

**Greatest Bargains**  
EVER KNOWN IN  
Fine Watches,  
Rich Jewelry,  
Silverware, &c.,  
REGARDLESS OF COST.

**LAY & RODDIN,**  
Wholesale and Retail,  
**LAKE & CLARK-ST.**

**DIAMONDS,**  
**WATCHES,**  
**CHAINS,**

Necklaces, Lockets, Crosses, &c.  
Of the Latest and Richest Patterns, for the

**HOLIDAYS.**  
**A. H. MILLER,**  
61 Washington-st.

JEWELER

OTTON.

at 10 o'clock, at our

120 Wabash-av.

1000, Chamber and Kitchen-  
Plated Ware, Household  
& CO. Auctioneers.

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at 10 o'clock, at our

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1000, Chamber and Kitchen-  
Plated Ware, Household  
& CO. Auctioneers.

**MERREY & CO.**

**Paintings**

CTION,

day, Dec. 26 and 27,

30 P. M. each day.

Randolph-st.,

selections from a

Art Association.

amined in fine gilt

unreserved.

& CO. Auctioneers.

**English & Persian**

**GS.**

close out this com-

ITION.

27, at 11 o'clock,

British and Persian

**GS.**

inventories of Wool and

without reserve.

**FOMEROY & CO.**

and 68 Randolph-st.

**son-and Up-Stairs**

27, at 10 o'clock.

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also stated that he had been a member of the Knights of the Golden Rule, which was a secret and cash-bond society.

Without concluding the examination, the Committee adjourned till 7:30.

#### HOUSE COMMITTEE.

##### SAN BORD'S YARN.

**NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 27.**—The following testimony was taken before the Morrison Committee to-day:

Sam Boyd testified that he is the proprietor of four cotton-presses—the Orleans, Shippers, Green, and New Orleans—and that he has written many letters to the discharge of negroes from the Falstaff press. He gave a large amount of negro, and some white, cotton to the Falstaff, and the negroes did not discharge one slave in the season or several of his voting. I discharged one man (Haynes) from the Falstaff, and he left. In September, 1865, I have paid him over \$600.00 for himself and wages of laborers. His own gang left when he was dismissed.

Cross-examined.—Prior to the election I told Mr. H. C. Morrison that the Democratic ticket would have been elected if he had not been nominated, and he could not be nominated. He concurred in my view of the election, and paid me the money. He received the money and paid the man. Haynes openly acknowledged that he was employed. The word "slavery" does not appear in his statement.

JAMES LAWRENCE.—Sanford, who had made a statement relative to the election of H. C. Morrison, said to me on Tuesday, "I have never told Wilson any one what he did or did not; and said the statement of Wilson was false."

Testified, of Andrew NICHOLS, that he was at that time he voted the Democratic ticket. Known colored men who were known down to the name of their fathers, and who were members of the Democratic ticket. Had a club of 300 to 400 colored Democrats. The information was all by word of mouth.

He said that the Southern ticket would be counted in through Nichols got a majority of the votes. The Negroes returned him to the Legislature, and the Democrats to the Legislature.

Cross-examined.—Isn't that the reason who shot at him? What do you think of that?

He said, "There goes that old Democratic major; he'll kill him." Who knows personally twenty-five or thirty negroes who are to be elected? They are to be elected to the Legislature, and they are to be elected to the Democratic ticket, but would be afraid to go home to their wives.

GEORGE JACKSON AND A. JONES, colored, testified: Voted the Democratic ticket. Was threatened by the colored people, who accused them of selling their race to the white men on election day that they would like to vote the Democratic ticket, but would be afraid to go home to their wives.

The REV. FRANCIS KNOWS.—Colored, a member of a Democratic colored Club, and similar experience to Jackson and Jones. Testified that he was born a Democrat, and became a Democrat because he is a Democrat. Lost \$1,400 by the Freedmen's Bank, and that amount was not recovered. Testified that he voted the Democratic ticket, and that he is a colored man.

WILLIAM COOPER.—Colored, testified: Voted the Democratic ticket. Was threatened by the colored people, who accused them of selling their race to the white men on election day that they would like to vote the Democratic ticket, but would be afraid to go home to their wives.

Mr. Townsend.—Well, name some of them.

Mr. Morrison.—Give your opinion, say, as to who they are.

Witness.—You don't tell me about them. He voted for Wilson.

JOHN CRAIG.—Colored, a member of a colored colored Club of 150 members. At action. Runs the colored clubs numbered 500 or 500. Described his experience.

LOUIS HENDERSON.—Colored, testified: Voted the Democratic ticket. Was beaten up by the police before the election. Complained to the police, and they arrested me. I was fined \$10 or fifteen days in jail. Testified that he is a Democrat. Was threatened by the colored people, who said I was a Democrat. He was a Repub-

lican. Witness was afterwards clapped again into jail, and was threatened again.

THOMAS H. HILL.—Colored, a member of the Freedmen's Police and Police Courts where he was in charge. Not a Democrat.

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## BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Vexed Question of Optional Studies Disposed Of.

They May Be Dropped on the Parents' Request at the Beginning of a Term.

The Proposition Agreed to with Only One Dissenting Vote.

The Safety of the School-Children in Case of Fire—Some Recommendations.

The Board of Education met yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock. President Sullivan was in the chair, and Inspectors Arnold, English, Hayes, Jacobs, Hots, Prusing, Shoemaker, Welch, Wells, and Smith present.

A NEW SCHOOL WANTED.

A petition was filed from the inhabitants of the western portion of the city, near the Great Eastern Railroad crossing, setting forth the necessity of establishing a new school in that vicinity, owing to the crowded condition of King School, and recommending that the new one be situated at the corner of California Avenue and Madison street. Referred to the Superintendent of Buildings and the Surveyor Agent.

A communication from Mr. Haskell, returning her resolution, was read, and a vote was taken to have a portion of the relief fund was received and placed on file.

CONDITION OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

Mr. Shoemaker, of the Committee appointed to investigate the condition of school buildings, made the following report, which was adopted:

Your Committee has visited a large number of buildings, and find the construction of all perfectly safe.

While some of the buildings have two outer doors, a large number have three wide entrances with double doors, and others have four or five, some five to six wide, and the height of entrance and doorways adapted to the size of children, and their safety.

On motion, the Board then adjourned.

the English-speaking public who should feel it was a privilege to be naturalized as Germans. An American had learned the old and did not wish to Germanize the institutions of this country. He had learned to regard it as his own country. He had fought for it, he had grown up with it, he had no desire to leave it, or to become a member of any body. There was only one amendment he would like to make to Mr. Arnold's proposition, and that was to place the power of granting optional studies not only in the Superintendent, but in the educational officer for any particular school.

Mr. English spoke. He liked Mr. Shoemaker's frankness, and contrasted the spirit of the resolution with that of some other Germans, mentioning no names.

Several members spoke in favor of Mr. Arnold's proposition, and there was no evident desire to debate the technicalities of the question, but to dispense, if possible, to easily, and made another argument, at the conclusion of which

Mr. English, in his usual facetious manner, mentioned that he had been informed by some that every one knew just about as much in regard to the matter now as he ever would. In addition to this, he wanted to go home, and demand an engagement for the girls, and, for all that were present, recommended the above motion. It was carried. After voting down Mr. Shoemaker's amendment the proposition was adopted, and became the subject of optional studies "as laid down on the shelf—for a time, at least."

There were ten votes in favor of the proposition and one against it—Mr. Prusing's.

Mr. Doty presented the following summary of the school statistics for the term just closed:

Average monthly enrollment, 45,016; average daily membership, 40,157; average daily attendance, 6,250. Two hundred and five candidates presented themselves at the examination recently held to qualify for the High Schools.

In moving to concur in the report, Mr. Walley said that the Board had voted to give the Board of Education the power to issue bonds for the benefit of the community, but in the hope of saving them for the future.

The report was adopted by the following vote:

Mr. Sweeney, in the course of his remarks, said that the Board had voted to issue bonds of \$100,000, "to be expended through the Gramme Department," to be struck out, so that the portion which remains will read: "German optional studies."

Mr. Wells offered the following, which was adopted:

"Resolved, That, in the course of his remarks, the Board had voted to issue bonds of \$100,000, "to be expended through the Gramme Department," to be struck out, so that the portion which remains will read: "German optional studies."

Mr. Culerton moved that the Superintendent of Police be instructed to strictly enforce the ordinance bearing on the subject.

Mr. Thompson moved that the order be referred to the Mayor, with a request to inform the Council why the ordinance was not enforced.

Mr. Doty moved that the Committee on Streets and Alleys be directed to the effect that whenever there is a new ordinance promulgated first in the streets of the city, and if so, why such ordinance was constantly violated, and why West Washington, from Clinton street to Union Park, is daily used as a race course, to the great danger of foot passengers.

The Chairman supported Mr. Sweeney to fill the vacancy in the Committee on Streets and Alleys, caused by the death of Mr. Murphy.

The next regular meeting was fixed for Wednesday afternoon, and the Council adjourned.

CHINESE MATRIMONIAL AGENTS.

Queer Negotiations Attempted in Sacramento—Fecundary Value of Malicious Wives.

(Continued from page 1.)

THE APPEARANCE OVER OTTAWA.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Dec. 23.—I hastened to observe the great meteor of Dec. 21 from the east side of Sec. 20, Township 22, N. Range 3, east of the third principal meridian. I had been engaged during the day in surveying for William Kamerick, a German, living on the Vermilion. I saw the old German chick walk across the snow, march out into the hall and under the direction of the master, who was in motion the glass window, make a wide circle and return to the other. As soon as the lower door was open, the girl on one side and the boy on the other. The room was a good one, and the building in splendid order and military precision.

In this house these large buildings were equipped in such a way that the same could be used without creating disorder or confusion.

The mother, wife, and daughter, were very busy, and partly by instinct and the very substantial construction of basement and lower portion of the house, were led to suppose that the children were to be given a good education, and with proper care, we think it very unlikely to take elsewhere, and we believe that the children are in much better hands than they could be in any other place.

In order to lessen the danger your Committee would recommend:

1. That all the outer doors should be made to fit.

2. That wherever the boiler and engine house are in direct connection with the main house, and the boiler house is made of sheet-iron, to make it fire-proof.

3. That Mr. Ward, the Iron Agent, be instructed to disburse as soon as any junior who shall permit any litter, such as paper or rags, or any other inflammable material, to lay around the sides or bottom, or otherwise injure his property.

ADOLPH SCHNEIDER,

ISAAC N. ARNDT,

The question of "OPTIONAL STUDIES" having again come up as a special order, Mr. Arnold briefly stated his position on the question. He believed the Board had the power, in their discretion, to do whatever they pleased, and that the question should be pursued in the public schools. Whether or not the Board had the power to enforce that determination depended on the construction to be placed on the clause, "to be optional." George Ingoldsby, of the Board, moved that the word "optional" be stricken out, and that the other part of the proposition be adopted.

Mr. Arnold had his doubts, and he did not vote on this question among the members, he offered the following:

AMENDMENTS:

1. The following long-pending motion:

The Supervision of Schools is being authorized and directed, on the reasonable request of the parent or guardian, to examine pupils in the grammar and primary schools from the time of entering the schools from the grade of the grammar school into the High Schools, and which are made optional in the High School.

2. That the Superintendent, or his successor, be authorized, each year, to make special arrangements for the examination of each year, unless for special reasons the Superintendent shall be satisfied that the examination ought to be deferred before the expiration of the year.

OVERSIGHT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

MONTMOUTH, Ill., Dec. 23.—It is not too late, I will give an observation of the great meteor that shone over Monmouth on the night of Dec. 21, at 6 o'clock and 45 minutes P.M. It passed Monmouth, Ill., about 60 degrees above the horizon, followed by a heavy concussion, timed by me to be twenty-five seconds; five minutes and thirty seconds afterwards, a loud, jarring, rumbling noise was heard, not far away, which was produced by the explosion of clouds in the heavens. I might have observed the stars it passed over. It was visible several seconds after it had passed, and I am confident that the preceding concussion was not so great as 15 seconds as had been in any other part of the sky.

After some further discussion, the order was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys.

Mr. Doty moved that the Law Department be instructed to prepare and present an ordinance requiring all persons furnishing tickets to convey passengers from the hotels to the stations or to the cars. Mr. Murphy.

Mr. Murphy moved that the Law Department be instructed to require all persons holding tickets to convey passengers from the stations to the hotels.

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# The Tribune.

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29. CITY EDITOR.	

Offices in the Building to rent by W. C. DOW.

Room 4.

## AMUSEMENTS.

Adelphi Theatre.  
Main Street, corner Dearborn. "Jack and the Beanstalk."

New Chicago Theatre.  
Clark street, between Lake and Randolph. Burlesque and Irish Comedy Company.

Harvey's Theatre.  
Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Calender's Georgia Minstrels.

McVicker's Theatre.  
Madison street, between Dearborn and State.

Holiday Street Opera House.  
Halsted street, corner Harrison. The Old Deaf.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

IMPERIAL LODGE NO. 37, K. of P.—An important meeting will be held on Friday evening, Dec. 29th, at the hall of the Imperial Lodge, 11th and Dearborn. The members are invited to meet and discuss the affairs of their Order. J. BONNER, K. of P. S.

CLEVELAND LODGE NO. 211, A. F. & A. M.—The members of the order will take place in the annual meeting on Saturday evening, Dec. 29th. Invitations are cordially invited. GEO. K. HAZLITT, Secy.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1876.

Greenbacks at the New York Gold Exchange yesterday closed at 365.

The Common Council yesterday voted to pay the West Side Gas Company \$2 per 1,000 feet for gas consumed by the city, this rate to take effect, Oct. 1, 1876, the date of Mr. Bissell's original proposition. The latter's recent offer named Dec. 1 as the time for beginning the new contract, and it remains to be seen whether the Gas Company will consent to dating it back two months.

We print this morning the second and concluding portion of the CHAMBERLAIN-REDFARNE interview, the first installment of which was given in *The Tribune* of last Tuesday. It will be seen that Gov. CHAMBERLAIN entertains no very excited opinion of the BUTLER and GARY side of South Carolina politicians, and that he does not hesitate to place upon Mr. Tilden individual responsibility for the bitterness and violence of the recent canvas in that State.

The almost unprecedented duration of good sleighing in Chicago has proved a temptation to those who own a fast horse and a nest-cutter, and the result has been a very general tendency to ignore the city ordinance prohibiting fast driving. A resolution looking to the enforcement of this ordinance and the spelling of an immense quantity of raw sport was introduced in the Common Council yesterday, and referred to the Committee on Police, and if it should happen to slumber there for a time, say until there comes a thaw and the sleighing is spoiled, there would probably be no very extended complaint, as it does not appear that any extreme injury to life or limb has attended this exceptional period of enjoyable sleighing.

It is now regarded as certain that the House Committee sent to investigate the South Carolina election will present a unanimous report that the Hayes Electors were fairly elected; while as to Florida it is stated that a recount of the vote in accordance with the mandate of the Supreme Court will reverse the result as to State officers, and show the Democratic candidates to be elected, but under the rule laid down by the Court, the recount will show an increased majority for the Hayes Electors, though the vote for President is not to be included in the new canvas. Louisiana is now the forlorn hope, and unless the Senate and House Committees agree in declaring that there will be a fair and fair election in that State, and that Mr. Tilden is entitled to the Electoral vote, it is a forlorn hope indeed.

The subject of "optional studies," embracing instruction in German, music, and drawing, has finally been disposed of by the Chicago Board of Education by the adoption of a rule permitting parents or guardians to determine, at or before the commencement of each term of the primary and grammar schools whether or not the pupil shall pursue these optional studies, but, having been given them, no pupil shall be excused during that term except for reasons satisfactory to the Superintendent. Under this compromise nobody's child will be compelled to learn German, music, or drawing, but the privilege of full instruction in these important and valuable studies still remains a notable feature in the common schools of Chicago—a feature which our citizens can be proud of, and for which the rising generation will have cause to be grateful in after years.

The Chicago produce markets were irregular yesterday, with moderate activity. Most stocks closed a shade firmer, at \$16.55 to \$16.57 for January, and \$16.80 to \$16.82 for February. Live-closed 7½@10 per 100 lbs high, at \$16.85 to \$16.85 for January, and \$16.90 to \$16.92 for February. Meats were active

and firm, at \$10 for new shoulders, boxed, \$8 for old short-ribs, and \$10 for short-clears. Higginson was unchanged, at \$1.06 per gallon. Flour was less active and strong. Wheat closed 1¢ higher, at \$1.25 for January and \$1.26 for February. Corn closed tame, at 45¢ cash and 45¢ for January. Oats closed 1¢ lower, at 3¢ for January and 3¢ for February. Rye was firm, at 7½@7½ for January. Hogs were in fair demand at a trifling easier price, with sales chiefly at \$1.75@6.10. Cattle were active and unchanged. Sheep were dull and nominal. Last Saturday evening there was in store in this city, 3,363,644 bushels of wheat, 655,261 bushels, 837,827 bushels, 141,724 bushels, and 1,147,207 bushels barley. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$107.12 in greenbacks at the close.

The House did some talking yesterday on the Louisiana question, and the Democrats succeeded in incorporating into the record Gen. Sumner's report derogatory to the character of Gov. WELLS. To this extent they were willing to use SUMNER as a witness, but when they came to that part of his testimony which denounced the Louisiana White-Liners as "banditti," they were driven into a corner from which there was no logical escape. SUMNER on WELLS and SUMNER on Intimidation were conflicting authorities which they did not succeed in reconciling, and the Republican debaters were not backward in taking advantage of the weakness and inconsistency of their opponents on this subject. In the course of the discussion Gen. GARFIELD administered a very severe and well-merited rebuke to Gen. BANNISTER for indulging in war-talk at a time when, as he said, such a speech was "calculated to fire powder-trains that lead to the magazines of public passion," and when "thoughtful men in both parties should try to keep public sentiment in a calm equipoise."

Nothing that reckless and unscrupulous an adversary could accomplish will be left undone by the Ring majority in the County Board to negotiate the issue of \$1,000,000 of bonds without permitting the issue to a popular vote as required by law. A resolution authorizing such issue was passed at the last meeting by a vote of 11 to 4.—MOSER, ATKINS, FIZZMORE, ALDREDGE, GUTHRIE, and SENGES being the only Commissioners who voted against it. We have full faith in Mr. HORN's persistent refusal to sign these bonds by County Treasurer until the validity of their issue shall have been approved, either by popular vote or by a judicial decision giving the Board a right to make the issue without submitting the same to the people. We do not think it will be an easy matter to negotiate any bonds which the County Treasurer refuses to sign for good and sufficient reason, but if there is any apprehension on this account, the question can be brought up for judicial determination in an agreed case between the County Treasurer and the Citizens Association in an application for an injunction against the issue. If there is any possible means for defeating the Ring, it should not be left unnoticed.

It is gratifying to note from the tone of the discussion of the Senatorial question by the Michigan Republican journals that there is little doubt but that Senator FRASER will, at the coming session of the Legislature, be elected to his own successor in the United States Senate. There ought to be no doubt about it all. The position which Mr. FRASER holds as President of the Senate is at this time a most important and delicate one, for the duties of which he is well qualified, and one as to which, with view to the Presidential muddle, this is not the time to "swap horses while crossing the stream." He should be re-elected if for no other reason than that there may be no change in the Presidency of the Senate at the most critical juncture, when, if he be re-elected to the Senate, it may safely be assumed he will be re-elected President of that body. Nor is that the only, though it is a most cogent, reason why he should be re-elected. The London *Times* is of the opinion that Continental Governments, as well as England, may look with alarm to the following memorable words: "Supposing the Conference to have beyond its power to decide the fate of Turkey, and that the majority was reduced in Louisiana and the Republican vote in the other States turned out down. The 245,204 votes deficiency in the poll in these six States should be added to the 245,204 votes deficiency in the poll in the whole of the Union, and the result would be to give the majority to the Republicans in Europe. If you will consider the vast political interest involved in this Eastern question, you will, I doubt not, approve our resolve to treat Eastern affairs as one thing and tariff matters as another."

The most significant feature of this remarkable speech is the official assurance it conveys that the alliance between Austria, Russia, and Germany remains unbroken. Any man having either silver or gold should have the liberty to take it to the mint and have it exchanged for coin. At the present time, though silver bullion is warehoused in the mint in this country, the law does not permit its coining—actually prohibits its being coined into dollars and the smaller silver currency. It must remain idle in the hands of the holder or be exported to other countries where a more liberal policy prevails.

Congress should not permit another month to pass without passing the bill now in the Senate directing the coining of a silver dollar of the old standard, and making it a legal tender. To this should be added a provision for free and unlimited coining.

It will be seen that the entire proceedings, following the long line of precedents, were regulated and governed wholly by an order adopted by both Houses, and having, therefore, the force of law. It is within the province, as it is the duty, of the two Houses to agree now on a joint regulation to govern the proceeding, and in the absence of such joint rule the whole business is devolved by the Constitution upon the President of the Senate.

## THE MICHIGAN SENATE.

In judging of what ought to be done, of the powers and duties of the President of the Senate and of the two Houses of Congress in regard to opening the certificates and counting the votes for President and Vice-President, a statement of what has been done heretofore may be pertinent and of interest. It should be remembered that there has never been a case of disputed election. There have been cases where there were questions whether the vote of a State should be counted or not; but, as of which of such State in a wise altered the result, the decision of the point was evaded. This happened in the case of Missouri in 1821, in the case of Wisconsin in 1857, and in the case of Georgia in 1866. There have been no less than twenty-two Presidential elections preceding the present one, and except those in 1868 and 1872, when the twenty-second joint rule was in operation, the proceedings attending the opening and counting of the Electoral vote have been substantially the same. In every great excitement preceding the War, and after several States had seceded, the time arrived in the winter of 1861 for counting the votes for President given in the election of 1860, when the twenty-second joint rule was in operation, the proceedings attending the opening and counting of the Electoral vote have been substantially the same. In every great excitement preceding the War, and after several States had seceded, the time arrived in the winter of 1861 for counting the votes for President given in the election of 1860, when the twenty-second joint rule was in operation, the proceedings attending the opening and counting of the Electoral vote have been substantially the same. 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## FOREIGN.

The Porte as Yet Gives No Sign as to Its Intentions.

It Is Thought that It Will Have Counter-Propositions to Offer.

The Russian Fleet to Concentrate at Otschakoff, on the Dnieper.

Another Russian General Succeeds Theryayev in Command of the Serbian Army.

Which Is to Be Reorganized and Equipped with Russian Money.

The Austrian Government Believed to Be Contemplating an Important Step.

## THE EAST.

## AUSTRIA'S POLICY.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—A Berlin correspondent of the *Times*, reviewing the situation, says: "The moderation of Russia's demand is largely due to Austria's military preparation. The force which Austria has prepared for mobilization in Croatia, Transylvania, and Dalmatia numbers 90,000. Austria's attitude, however, has proportionately encouraged the Porte in its disposition to resist the reforms."

NATIONAL ADVERTISER

says: "Russia has ordered her whole fleet to rendezvous at Otschakoff, as apprehensions are entertained of active measures by the Turkish fleet."

FINANCIAL.

A dispatch from Constantinople says: "The decree of Oct. 6, 1875, reducing the interest on the Turkish debt one-half has been officially announced."

THE SERBIAN ARMY.

BELGRADE, Dec. 27.—The Russian General Nikitin arrived here on Monday, to take command of the Serbian army, Gen. Tsevkooff, Gen. Nikitin, who had come to Serbia by order of the Emperor of Russia, to assume the command of the army. He said that all forces serving in the Russian corps in Serbia would be considered a part of the Russian army. Orders have been issued to the corps commandants of the Serbian army to proceed immediately to their posts, and all volunteers are ordered to proceed to the Drina army.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPER COMMENT.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The *Paul Mall Gazette*, in a leading article says the telegram from the Eastern question are eminently misleading, and warn its readers not to believe the dispatches about the British Ambassador, Sir Henry Elliott's return, the Marquis of Salisbury's ultimatum, and the departure of the English fleet from Turkish waters, etc. The article continues: "Sir Henry Elliott will leave Constantinople when the conference is ended for a period of rest. Berlin Bay is no place for a general moment to quarrel.

THE CRETAN EXPEDITION PROPOSED.

The report of the Geographical Society, asks for another expedition to be sent to the Arctic region.

RELIGIOUS TOPICS.

The London School Board has issued a circular to the various systems of religion, and there is a warm discussion going on as to whether the adoption of the phonetic system of education will be adopted.

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## FINANCE AND TRADE.

The Move of Currency to the Interior Diminishing.

Discount-Lines Moderately Full—New York Exchange Flat.

The Produce Markets Irregular—Provisions Active and Firm.

Bills Due Early, but Most Bills—Receipts of Proses Increasing—Drain in Store.

## FINANCIAL.

The currency movement to the interior has been gradually growing less for some time. The aggregate amount distributed from this point to the interior during the last sixty days was \$100,000,000, and is probably not far from that sum. The Bank of New York has made no remittances to date. After having performed the most useful of functions in circulating through the country and discharging the accumulated debt in the interior, it returns to the city in inconsiderable collections, which have scarcely proved in the last month. Some bills of exchange have been sent to the interior, but the number of next months are increasing at the bank for funds to meet them to do so. The supply of paper is moderately good, and discount lines, as a rule, show well. Banker's paper is offered in considerable quantities.

The discount lines of \$100,000 at the banks to regular customers, with special rates to special cases. On the street, rates are 7 per cent and upwards, with small offerings of paper.

New York exchange was sold between banks at 75c-\$1.00 per \$1,000 discount.

The clearing was \$9,000,000.

The banks of this city are now sharing their country correspondents 2 and 3 percent premium for the silver furnished the latter. This charge simply reimburses the cost of the silver to them. The effect of the demand has been largely to decrease the country demand for silver, and in some cases to stop the importation.

**THE WARREN RAILWAY COMPANY.**

The subscriptions to the new stock of the Warren Railway Company amounted, up to Saturday afternoon, to 10,000,000 shares, with more coming. As there were but 1,000,000 shares of the stock, Warren & Western, the new company, will be capitalized by the New York Herald, a sum which is considered result for the shareholders, who had but thirty days to decide the matter.

**LIFE-INSURANCE EXTRAVAGANCE.**

Anglo-American, Distracted from a Life-Insurance Committee, is a New York paper which would sit at one of the insurance companies if that day better than the designation they have chosen. It says: "We have Monteagle in America as well as in England. Life-insurance companies and savings banks are provident institutions, designed to benefit the dependent classes and not to speculate. Their agents and salesmen are the real parties in interest, and they should be protected either by an efficient supervision of the management of such institutions or by the courts."

**FRANCIS FISCAL POLICY.**

The First Consul of France, M. de la Roche, on his return to Paris, to the Chamber of Deputies on the Budget, declared himself in favor of an extension of commercial freedom, but rather neutralized the effect of this by stating that it was impossible, in view of the revenue necessities of the Government, to count upon any reform of the tax system. He proposed to diminish the direct taxation, \$100,000,000, and that sum was adopted by the National Assembly after the war. In view of the fact that the expenditures and receipts were barely equal, and there was a possibility of deficit, the Government could not part with any of its resources for reform's sake. The total appropriations for 1877 were \$1,000,000,000.

**THE GOLD CLEARING-HOUSE.**

A committee was appointed yesterday by the Gold Exchange to wait on the President of the Gold Exchange Bank and requested that instructions to clear as usual until the Executive Committee, which meets to-day, perfects arrangements to transfer the amount to some other bank. The President said he would do all in his power to help the Committee.

Five bills were introduced in the Senate to the effect of the clearing of the Gold Exchange.

The Bank of the State, Metropolitan, the Bank of New York, and the Continental. The Bank of New York, however, did not go to the clearing house, and the Gold Exchange Bank was the only one under the charge of H. C. Fletcher, a Continental Bank made an definite proposition; but as the bill was introduced in the Senate, it would not be accepted. The Bank of New York proposed to put the Gold Clearing-House on the books, and to divide with the Bank of New York a general charge of \$100,000.

The Executive Committee of the Gold Exchange did not hesitate to say that they regarded the propositions of the Bank of the State the same as those of the Continental, and that the amendment of the Fourth rule accordingly. The Bank of New York had to wait for the Committee to act, and the present average of clearing houses is a profit to whatever gets them at about \$200,000 per annum.—New York Herald, Dec. 28.

**DEALERSHIP IN THE UNITED STATES BANKS.**

The report of the Directors of the new Civil Service Co-operation (limited), for the financial year ended Sept. 1st, reveals the miserable condition in which the Company had been brought before the shareholders, and the steps to secure their property and interests a few months ago. The report on the year's trading has been \$11,631, and this deficiency can create no surprise when the Directors' statement as to fraud and defalcations on all hands are studied. They found the draper department to be in a bad condition, and the manager of the stock having been falsified and misappropriated. Goods quite right in the retail and warehouse departments, and goods required in the English climate and for export, were in job lot condition. The sign and stationery departments also serious defalcations, and the Directors estimate that when served on their duties the Co-operation had in addition to their losses of \$11,631, a loss of \$10,000, but in addition to this amount, the Directors found the staff directorate, and the buying department the Directors had no money to pay out.

They claimed, however, to have restored some of their losses. The sum had been reduced, the heavy kept going, but increased until the same time now close on \$20,000 per month. On discussing the matter with the Directors, the Board decided not to fill his place for the present, but instead to appoint a Secretary who should be responsible for the accounts, and to remain under their control. This seems to be a satisfactory arrangement, but notice has been given by a few of the shareholders that they will not be satisfied unless it is continued. We consider it important to ascertain the present. Hence by whom their affairs have unquestionably been rescued from what else may very possibly have proved irretrievable ruin.—London Times.

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into the hands of the persons who would be liable to him. Mr. Prentiss' written acknowledgment that he does not know what he did, refused to deliver it to the Boston Conference, and the note was left with him. Mr. Ingalls is to be called to account to compel the delivery of the note. It will be remembered that Mr. Ingalls, after returning the presidency of the Exchange, became a member of the board of a new bank in this city. Without any communicated reason, after that, he has been a member of the board of the Boston Conference, and is still connected with the enterprise. This is all the explanation.

**WORLD AND GREENBRIER.**

Gold was 100c-\$107c in greenback. Greenbacks were 90c-\$90c cents on the dollar in gold.

**FOREIGN EXCHANGE.**

Starting.	Arrived.	Rate.
United States of N.Y.	117c	117c
5-10c of 3d—January and Feb.	115c	115c
4-5c of 3d—March and April	115c	115c
3-4c of 3d—May and June	115c	115c
2-3c of 3d—July and Aug.	115c	115c
1-2c of 3d—Sept. and Oct.	115c	115c
United States (except N.Y.)	115c	115c

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**FOREIGN QUOTATIONS.**

Stock.	Chicago City T & W.	110c
Chicago City W.	110c	110c
Chicago City W.	110c	110c
Cook County T & W.	107c	107c
North Chicago T & W.	107c	107c
North Chicago W.	107c	107c
Waukegan W.	107c	107c
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**BY TELEGRAPH.**

**NEW YORK.**

No. 200,000—Gold opened and closed at 107c, 6d; gold 10c per cent.

Silver remained unchanged in London on Friday last, when it was quoted at 80d per ounce.

On the street, rates are 7 per cent and upwards, with small offerings of paper.

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over. 7,077 by green, 1,800 by gold, 1,613 by silver, 1,037 by rye, 7,740 by barley.

The pictorial sum of 8 car bushel, on the margin deposited in the Cook County National Bank during the St. Paul corn cover will be headed over on application. That is rarely done upon the whole for the time during which the "money" has been held.

A telegram received here yesterday from San Francisco contains the information that there is still no rain, and that the farmers are despondent.

It is getting rather late in the season, but not too late yet if the rain would come right away.

There was a slight early and week late.

Corn moved slowly in the same directions, in particular. Oats and barley were easier. Prices stronger, with much more doing in media, and even wall, they scarcely knew that was to be expected.

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## THE REVIVAL.

The Practical Results of Moody's Mission Very Encouraging.

Brands Plucked from the Burning at Each Service in the Tabernacle.

An Impressive Lecture on David's Flight from Jerusalem.

Be Steadfast in Your Friendship and Love for Christ.

## THE TABERNACLE.

There was a still further improvement in the attendance yesterday, about 2,500 being present. There is an impression in certain quarters that the smallness of the public meetings for the past two weeks indicates that the revival is passing out; but it is safe to say that more active work of leading souls to Christ has been done during the last ten days than during any consecutive ten days of the whole series of meetings. Measured by the size of the audience, there is a great falling off; measured by the number of the Fathers calling "shockin' up," there is a great increase.

The meeting yesterday was opened with the hymn commanding, "How sweet the name of Jesus sounds." The requests for prayer were then read by the Rev. Mr. Davis, prefaced with a note of thanksgiving from a father for a prayer answered on behalf of his sick children. The requests were as follows:

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## THE COURTS.

Exaggerated Estimates of the Value of Hyde Park Swamps.

A Motion for a New Trial in the Case of the Metropolitan Street-Railway.

Record of Judgments and New Suit Miscellaneous Business.

Parker Grace brought suit against James E. Talcott to recover \$1,000.

R. F. Pattison began a suit in trespass for \$1,000 damages against John A. Colby, J. C. Wirtz, and D. Scudder.

C. V. Sibley brought suit for \$10,000 against the Phoenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn, for the same amount against the Citizens' Insurance Company of Missouri, for a like amount in St. Louis, for the same amount again the Girard and Marine Insurance Company, and the Glens Falls Insurance Company.

D. D. Smith & Co. sued William H. Childs for \$2,000.

G. S. Ingraham, the use of C. V. Dyer, began a suit to recover \$5,000 from Emery E. Childs.

S. D. Dustin commenced an action for \$10,000 against Jacob Schoenfeld and Benjamin E. Schoenfeld.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Elmer Morris was tried for larceny, and got one year at hard labor.

Pauline and Katrina Rauch were tried for larceny and acquitted.

Emanuel Taylor pleaded guilty to larceny and was sentenced to a year.

Charles Bennett pleaded guilty to larceny and was remanded.

JUDGE BLOOMFIELD.

JUDGE JAMESON.

JUDGE MCALISTER.

